

TARIFF RESTRICTIONS.

American Enterprise Hampered by Republican Legislation.

Those who have so long shouted that British gold was trying to break down our tariff in order that the British manufacturers might take away the American market from our home producers will find it hard to understand the warnings that are beginning to appear in English journals, and from thoughtful Englishmen, now that we are about to reform our barbarous system and open a few gates in our Chinese walls.

To many of these "Britishers" it has already occurred that free raw materials and fewer tariff restrictions with us mean not a surrender of American markets to them, but a competition from American manufacturers in the neutral markets which our protective system abandoned for the past thirty years. Many of our own manufacturers are beginning to catch the inspiration of new industrial triumphs, having learned that the nation which most effectively uses the inventions and forces of modern production and pays the best wages to its skilled labor will come out ahead in such a contest. Singularly enough, this same alarm was sounded more than fifty years ago by no less a statesman than Richard Cobden, then an unknown Manchester manufacturer, in an anonymous pamphlet entitled "England, Ireland and America." We were then a people of 14,000,000, while the United Kingdom had 25,000,000, but our exports of domestic produce had reached \$100,000,000 as compared with their \$180,000,000. Mr. Cobden, comparing the commerce and shipping of the two countries, said that "from these it clearly appears that America, in proportion to its population, is at this moment carrying on as extensive a commerce as England or any other state in the world," and prophesied that in thirty years the two peoples would be equal in population and his own country threatened by the naval and commercial ascendancy of the United States. And for this latter fact the explanation is on the surface.

When Mr. Cobden wrote both nations were struggling forward in the bonds of the restrictive policy—protective tariffs and navigation laws. Both began almost simultaneously to unloose these bonds, under the teaching of bitter experience. England went steadily forward, even to the final goal of commercial freedom. We suffered a reaction, first from the interruption of a civil war, and then, and far more grievously, from the fetters which the Morrills and McKinleys put upon us.

Our merchant navy has so languished that little more than one-eighth of what we send out or bring back is carried in our own ships. Our foreign commerce averages but \$27 per head of population, while that of the United Kingdom has swollen to \$100 per head. In other words, half a century ago, population compared, our foreign trade and our shipping had caught up with those of the greatest trading and seagoing people in the world. The race was neck and neck, with every chance of outstripping in our favor. To-day what commerce we have is a passive commerce. Our rival carries most of it for us, drawing in return a rich tribute in freight charges. Her foreign trade in proportion is four times greater than ours. Under McKinleyism we should thus lag forever in the rear. But the American people have determined to recover the lost ground.

With a reform of our tariff and a breaking of McKinley's fetters, they will take up anew their long-abandoned destiny. American enterprise, unburdened and untrammelled except as public necessities require, will close the gap and put into reality the apprehensions expressed by Mr. Cobden fifty years ago.—N. Y. World.

REDUCING THE PENSION LIST.

Economy Rendered Necessary by Republican Extravagance.

In accordance with orders from the pension bureau at Washington 125 certificates held by pensioners whose stipends are paid at the Pittsburgh agency were canceled. The grand army posts of that city have resolved to take up the cases by an appeal not to the department of the interior but to the courts.

There are eighteen pension agencies at which disbursements to the amount of \$120,000,000 or \$130,000,000 are made annually to pensioners numbering more than 670,000. This was the number at the close of the fiscal year of 1901. It showed an increase for that year of 138,000. The total has been steadily augmented. If, after months of inquiry, the pension bureau finds no more than 125 cases of underservers at Pittsburgh, and that should be the average throughout the United States, no more than 2,200 pensions would be dropped. Does anyone who has observed the administration of the pension office during the administration of President Harrison under Corporal Tanner and under Green B. Raum doubt that thousands have been piled upon the pension rolls? Men are continued thereon as invalids though no sign of physical decrepitude is visible. Widows who were not born at the close of the war survive the old soldiers whom they married and have not made remarriage known to the department. Thorough, searching investigation would, no doubt, drop tens of thousands of names from the pension rolls. The work of investigation is an act of simple honesty, not alone to the taxpayers of the United States, but particularly to those persons whose names are on the pension roll because of their undoubted desert. The marvel is not that 125 names were dropped at the Pittsburgh agency, but that the number was not ten times that.

If courts will take jurisdiction of the subject matter, and it is difficult to say how they can, they can do no more than make inquiry into the grounds upon which the pension commissioner has proceeded. If the facts are as the agents of the bureau have found the case of the dropped pensioners will be of no avail. Grand army posts that exist for the purpose of securing their brethren perform a useful mission, but when they come forth indiscriminately

to shield undeservers, to struggle for the retention upon the pension roll of people who receive a stipend because they lost their hair during the war of the rebellion or acquired corns on some of their toes, they discredit the name they bear and the associates they had during the war.

Economy of federal administration has become an imperative necessity. One reason for the stringency of the times is the exceeding cost of government—federal, state and local. Too much is demanded of the resources of the people in the name of state and nation. The largest single item of expenditure is that for pensions, which has mounted up beyond the anticipation of anyone, even the most extravagant proponent of free, wide-open pension laws. The pension bureau has full authority under the law to make close inquiry into the existing list. If persons have certificates and do not hold them honestly it is within the power of the department to drop such persons. They will never be able to ascertain all of them, but they should continue their investigation in the hope of diminishing the number in every case that search will develop. The trend of appropriations on pension account, as upon all other account, must be downward.

The nation is costing the people too much money.—Chicago Times.

DISOWNING THEIR WORK.

Republican Responsibility for the Passage of the Sherman Law.

The reluctance of the republicans to accept the credit for the passage of the Sherman law is wholly ex post facto. In the fall of 1890 some of them were alarmed lest the democrats would at some time or other lay claim to a part of the credit.

It will be remembered that after the bill was passed speculation in silver became very active and the price was run up to \$1.21 per ounce, with possibly a few sales at a higher figure. For the moment it appeared as if the prophecy of those who had predicted that the bill would bring the bullion value of silver to a parity with its coming value, or \$1.2928, was going to be fulfilled. Accordingly, on September 10, 1890, the republicans of Indiana in their platform "pointed with pride" in the following expressive fashion: "We cordially commend the action of the republicans in congress on the subject of silver coinage. Ex-President Cleveland, by messages to congress, strongly opposed all legislation favorable to silver coinage, and the law recently enacted was passed in spite of persistent democratic opposition. Under its beneficent influence silver has rapidly approached the gold standard of value, farm products are advancing in price and commerce is feeling the impulse of increased prosperity. It will add more than \$20,000,000 annually of sound currency to the amount in circulation among the people, and is a long yet prudent step toward free coinage."

We do not find in this resolution any evidence that the republicans of Mr. Harrison's state regarded the Sherman act as necessary to head off free coinage, but on the contrary that they regarded it as wise legislation and a long step toward free coinage.

The Indiana republicans were not without some good reason for making these assertions. A leading republican congressman, Mr. Conger, of Iowa, when he offered the conference report on the bill in the house, had spoken as follows:

"This measure will be given to the country. I am happy to say, by republicans. It was agreed upon in conference by republicans only. It was passed in conference by republicans only, and I suspect that it will pass here only by republican votes. It will then go where it will be signed by a republican president, and from there it will go to the country, which, in November next, will give such a republican endorsement that many of you gentlemen will not be found here to pass upon the next silver measure that may come before congress. It is, Mr. Speaker, in line with republican judgment and republican policy."

Mr. Conger was quite right in saying that many of the members of the house who then heard him would not be members of the next congress. In this he proved himself a true prophet, albeit one of those who keep the word of promise to the ear only. Mr. Conger meant that the popularity of the Sherman law would be so great that many democratic congressmen would fail of reelection. It turned out just the other way. It was the republicans of whom so many failed to get back, and Mr. Conger was one of them, though candor compels the admission that the silver bill was not the principal cause of their failure.

This is by no means all the evidence available on this subject. Various other republican conventions held in 1890 commended the Sherman act. California endorsed it. Arizona complimented it, but demanded free coinage. Idaho called it "a splendid victory over the enemies of silver." Kansas called it a step in the right direction. Michigan endorsed it. North Carolina returned the thanks of the American people to congress for passing the bill and to Mr. Harrison for signing it. Tennessee congratulated the country in the wise solution of the silver question. West Virginia congratulated congress on the passage of the bill. There were more of the same sort, but these will suffice until the republican organs do some more denying on the subject.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

—President Cleveland, in his message calling an extra session of congress, truthfully says that "the present perilous condition is largely the result of a financial policy which the executive branch of the government finds embodied in unwise laws which must be executed until repealed by congress." Every word of this is true. The responsibility must rest where it belongs—with the republican party. Those republicans who are trying to shift the responsibility upon President Cleveland are demagogues, pure and simple.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

—Rules will be adopted by the incoming house of representatives to enable the majority, after full opportunity for debate, to pass such measures as it deems desirable. Such rules will be very different from those of the Reed congress, designed to stifle all debate, to deprive the political minority of all share in or knowledge of contemplated legislation, and to enable the speaker, with the cooperation of only a minority of the house, to pass such measures as he saw fit.—Albany Argus.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

International Lesson for August 9, 1893.—Paul at Miletus.—Acts 20:17-35.

(Specially Arranged from Peabody's Notes.)

GOLDEN TEXT.—Remember them which have the rule over you, who have spoken unto you the word of God.—Heb. 13:7.

TIME.—Sunday, April 23, A. D. 58. Paul arrived at Miletus on Thursday, April 22. As from Miletus to Ephesus was about forty-five miles by the way of travel, if Paul sent for the elders on Thursday afternoon, they might well arrive by Sunday.—Lewin, Paul Sacri.

PLACE.—Miletus, then a celebrated city of Asia Minor, some thirty miles south of Ephesus, at the mouth of the river Meander. It was the capital of Ionia, and the birthplace of a number of celebrated men. It was beginning to decline in Paul's time, and is now a ruin. It was then, with its four harbors, famous for its commerce and riches. The coast line has changed not a little since Paul was there.

RULERS.—Nero, emperor of Rome, aged twenty-one, fourth year of his reign. Felix was governor of Judea. The Passover was March 27, Pentecost, May 16; Tabernacles, September 21. Paul, aged fifty-six, toward the close of his third great missionary journey.

THE SCENE OF HISTORY includes the whole of chapter 20.

LESSON NOTES.

Ten Months in Europe.—Chap. 20, vers. 1-5. May, A. D. 57, to March, 58. Paul driven away from Ephesus by the mob in May, 57, went to Macedonia, and, from April to November, revisited the churches he had founded there five or six years before. And he would preach the Gospel to those portions he had not hitherto visited (Rom. 15:19).

The second epistle to the Corinthians was written during this tour in Macedonia late in A. D. 57 (2 Cor. 9:2-4). From Macedonia Paul turned southward toward Greece, arriving at Corinth November 27, A. D. 57 (Lewin), remaining there three months till February 27, A. D. 58. It was four years since he left Corinth after a stay there of a year and a half. The epistle to the Galatians was written at this time, A. D. 58, from Corinth. The epistle to the Romans was also written at Corinth during this visit. A collection was taken up in various churches on this tour (Rom. 15:25) for Paul to carry to the poor disciples at Jerusalem, according to his promise seven years before (Acts 13; Gal. 2:10).

The Journey from Corinth to Miletus.—Chap. 20, vers. 4-15. After three months at Corinth, Paul started on his journey to Jerusalem, hoping to reach there by Pentecost (ver. 15), May 17, 58. The dates of the various stages of this journey are calculated by Lewin in his Fasti Sacri as follows:

February 27 to March 27, A. D. 58, journey by land from Corinth to Philippi.

March 26 or 27, arrival at Philippi. Sunday, March 26, from sunset, to sunset on Monday, April 3, the eight days of the feast of the Passover.

Tuesday, April 4, A. D. 58, Paul leaves Philippi for Troas.

Saturday, April 8, arrives at Troas. Sunday, April 9, to Monday, April 17, remains at Troas.

Sunday, April 16, preaches at Troas. Monday, April 17, leaves Troas and goes to Mitylene.

Tuesday, April 18, to Chios. Wednesday, April 19, to Samos. Thursday, April 20, to Miletus.

Sunday, April 23, Paul preaches at Miletus to the elders of Ephesus.

Luke joins Paul at Philippi, where he has been for six years, and henceforth continues with Paul to the end of the history in Acts (see change of persons in the narrative at vers. 5, 6).

At Troas Paul preaches and holds a conference with the disciples nearly all night. During the long service the young man Eutychus is overcome with sleep and falls out of the upper window. But Paul restores him to life.

Conference with the elders of Ephesus at Miletus on Sunday, April 23, 58. There was a brief delay of the ship at Miletus, so that Paul was able to have a much-desired conference with the Ephesian church, from which he had been driven away a year before. The time for the sailing of the ship was uncertain, so that Paul, instead of going to Ephesus himself, sent for the leaders of that church to meet him at Miletus. Then followed one of the most touching and perfect addresses ever spoken. He began with a review of his three years among them.

Summary: (1) He spoke the whole truth boldly; (2) he rebuked when needed; (3) he taught to public; (4) he labored personally with individuals; (5) he embraced every opportunity; (6) he sought all classes and conditions; (7) he spoke from experience; (8) he preached repentance and faith.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

1. We know not what is before us, but we commit our whole future to God's wise and loving care.

2. There are many things better than life. To keep the faith, to complete our work, to fulfill our mission, are far more important than to live long.

3. Blessed are they who so live and so teach that they are pure from the blood of souls.

4. Neglect of duty, of warning, of teaching, tempting others to sin, setting a bad example, are ways of becoming guilty for the loss of others' souls.

5. Spiritual power over others depends on what we are ourselves. Therefore let us first take heed to ourselves, that we may be able to teach and care for others.

ROAD MACHINES.

They Have Been Used with Good Effect in New York State.

In order to intelligently understand present needs it is necessary to understand present methods and present appliances for road making and repairing as we find them in the rural districts. In what I have to suggest on this subject my judgment will be based on what I know of the situation in Delaware county, N. Y., but the same state of affairs will be found, I think, in many of the counties of this state. Nine out of ten miles of all the country roads are, and will be at least for many years, dirt or soil roads. The mode of making and repairing these soil roads has greatly changed within a few years. The introduction of road machines has almost entirely revolutionized the method of road making. The old dump scraper has gone to take its place with the discarded tools of a bygone age, and has given place to new wheel machines, wherewith two men and two teams will construct more and better road in a given time than could be done by 20 men and 10 teams with the old tools and methods.

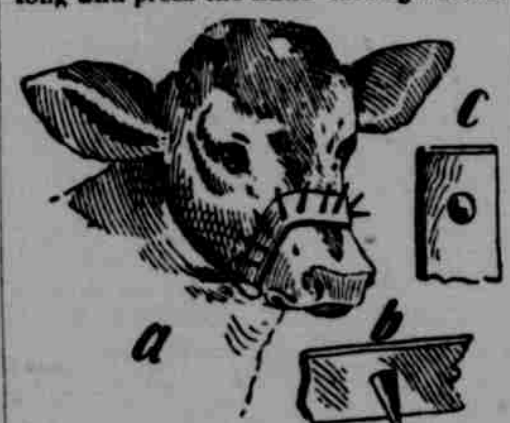
In this county during the past year, according to the report of the board of supervisors, no less than 40 of these road machines have been purchased for the use of the road districts in the several towns at an expense of about \$175 each. Yet there are now road districts that do not own an interest in or have the use of an improved road worker. The use of the machine has had another good effect, a new interest and a new degree of pride and emulation has been awakened on the part of the people and the desirability of good roads has been emphasized as never before.

It is during the spring or rainy weather that these dirt roads become bad, and this is largely from being cut up and rutted by hauling heavy loads on narrow-tired wagons. What will afford the most relief and be of the greatest benefit will be the enactment of a law compelling the transportation of all loads on wide-tired wagons, the weight of the load to be governed by the width of the tire.—N. M. Blash, in Farm and Home.

HOMEMADE WEANER.

Constructed of Wire Nails and a Couple of Leather Straps.

The illustration presented herewith represents a very cheap and effective weaner. Take wire tenpenny fence nails and cut off from the pointed end about one-third their ordinary length and file the outer ends sharp. Take a stiff piece of leather six to eight inches long and press the nails through about



HOMEMADE CALF WEANER.

an inch apart, as shown at band B and C in the illustration. This strap is then fastened to the front of an ordinary halter headstall either by rivets or by sewing. When this weaner is placed upon the calf the cow will prevent further sucking. There are, of course, several patent calf weaners on the market, some of which are quite effective.—Orange Judd Farmer.

Currents and Gooseberries.

Currents and gooseberries, if properly trimmed at the time of planting, will not require any further pruning during the first year. After growth has ceased in the fall, or any time before it begins the following spring, all crowding branches should be cut away and those that are left shortened in so as to form a well-balanced head. After the plants attain a bearing age, when currents are growing rapidly in early spring and the new growth has attained three inches or more in length, if all the tips are pinched off it aids in stimulating an enormous growth of fruit buds, which materially helps the productive capacity of the plants. Those who have not tried this method of summer pruning of the current will be astonished at the results if they will plan to try it this coming spring.—Homestead.

Trees Are Greedy Eaters.

An orchard tree eats just as does a corn plant or a stool of wheat. A vigorous orchard tree is a greedy eater. If the ground is not manured the supply of plant food is in time so much exhausted that the tree cannot get material for vigorous growth or for abundant fruitage. If the orchard is cropped with grain or grass, the process of exhaustion is, of course, quite rapid. The tree's vitality is brought to a low point, for it is half starved or more, hence it falls an easy prey to insects and fungi. The owner wonders why his orchard does no good, why the trees winter kill, why they do not bear, why they persist in dying out. If he would give a liberal dressing of good fertilizer, and spade it in about the roots of the trees, he would find that he had discovered a most potent remedy.—Rural World.

To Keep Milk from Souring.

One spring a young dairyman whose neatness could not be questioned lost a large per cent. of his milk from souring. He had to send it some twenty miles by rail to the city, and he was in the habit of having the cans scalded out at the milk depot as soon as emptied by throwing a jet of steam into them. It was suggested to him to try, before scalding the cans, rinsing them thoroughly in cold water, adding to the water a little salt soda in solution. The advice was followed and there was no more trouble from sour milk.—N. Y. Tribune.

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Do dealers attempt, because times are dull, to work off old stock, or low grade brands of baking powder? Decline to buy them. During these times all desire to be economical, and

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"I don't see why Miss Gobble should seem so attractive to all the gentlemen." He—"The doctor has forbidden her ever eating ice cream."—Inter-Ocean.

The evils of malarial disorders, fever, weakness, lassitude, debility and prostration are avoided by taking Beecham's Pills.

AGES—"Going to the seashore this season, Madge?" Madge—"No, I don't believe in the sequestration of the sexes."—Detroit Tribune.

Ran, angry eruptions yield to the action of Glenn's Sulphur Soap. Hill's Hair and Whisker Dye, 50 cents.

VINTON—"Why, Dottie, you have your mamma's eyes, haven't you?" Dottie—"Yes; but she didn't mind. She bath mine."—Harper's Bazar.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK, July 29, 1891.

CATTLE—Native Steers..... \$4 3/4 @ 5 00
COTTON—Medium..... 10 1/2 @ 11 00
FLOUR—Winter Wheat..... 1 1/2 @ 1 40
WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 60 @ 70 1/2
CORN—No. 2..... 37 @ 39
OATS—Western Mixed..... 18 1/2 @ 18 75
PORK—New Mess..... 15 00 @ 15 75

ST. LOUIS.

COTTON—Medium..... 10 1/2 @ 11 00
BEEF—Butcher Steers..... 4 1/2 @ 5 10
MEDIUM..... 4 40 @ 4 75
HOGS—Fair to Select..... 5 50 @ 5 75
SHEEP—Fair to Choice..... 3 50 @ 4 50
FLOUR—Patents..... 3 10 @ 3 30
Fancy to Extra Ds..... 5 40 @ 5 90
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter..... 60 @ 6 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Mixed..... 34 @ 3 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 25 @ 26 1/2
RICE—No. 2..... 10 00 @ 10 10
TOBACCO—Leaf Burley..... 10 00 @ 10 10
HAY—Clear Timothy..... 10 00 @ 10 10
BUTTER—Choice Dairy..... 18 00 @ 18 10
EGGS—Fresh..... 14 @ 15
POK—Standard Mess (new)..... 16 25 @ 16 50
BAKON—Clear Rib..... 9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
LARD—Prime Steam..... 9 1/2 @ 9 3/4

CHICAGO.

CATTLE—Shipping Steers..... 4 00 @ 4 75
HOGS—All Grades..... 5 10 @ 5 60
SHEEP—Fair to Choice..... 3 50 @ 4 50
FLOUR—Winter Patents..... 3 10 @ 3 30
Spring Patents..... 3 05 @ 3 25
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring..... 60 @ 6 1/2
CORN—No. 2..... 34 @ 3 1/2
OATS—No. 2..... 25 @ 26 1/2
PORK—Mess (new)..... 16 25 @ 16 50

KANSAS CITY.

CATTLE—Shipping Steers..... 4 25 @ 5 15
HOGS—All Grades..... 5 10 @ 5 60
SHEEP—Fair to Choice..... 3 50 @ 4 50
OATS—No. 2..... 25 @ 26 1/2
CORN—No. 2..... 34 @ 3 1/2

NEW ORLEANS.

FLOUR—High Grade..... 3 10 @ 3 45
CORN—No. 2..... 34 @ 3 1/2
OATS—Western..... 25 @ 26 1/2
HAY—Choice..... 18 00 @ 18 10
POK—New Mess..... 16 25 @ 16 50
BAKON—Sides..... 9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
COTTON—Middling..... 10 1/2 @ 11 00

CINCINNATI.

WHEAT—No. 2 Red..... 60 @ 6 1/2
CORN—No. 2 Mixed..... 34 @ 3 1/2
OATS—No. 2 Mixed..... 25 @ 26 1/2
PORK—New Mess..... 16 25 @ 16 50
BAKON—Clear Rib..... 9 1/2 @ 9 3/4
COTTON—Middling..... 10 1/2 @ 11 00

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